THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 117. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the 23*d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—it in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Soochau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, deceased, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, JR., *Assistant U. S. Consulate*, } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted as Partners with us at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPARD WETMORE, and Mr. JOHN BURGESS GOODRIDGE.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st September, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	Harbour Risk.
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. H. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ½ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1 per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths,—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable, in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer,*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ½ of a pound to LETTER PRESSES. [40 lbs.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

"Per JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

R. MEREDITH, CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE *INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND* AT THE ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD MCDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion,* and will be disposed of at a *small profit,*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

EX *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

EX *OXNARD,* FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS presently occupied by RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON. For particulars apply to

CAPTAIN WADE.

Shanghai, 22nd September, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

MONSIEUR LEFEVRE,
PAINTER & DECORATOR OF HOUSES,

DESIRES to apprize the public that he is ready to undertake business on reasonable terms, and hopes by diligent attention to his patrons to merit their orders and give every satisfaction.

SCENE PAINTING, GILDING, and any ornamental work undertaken. References to Mr. P. F. RICHARDS will be promptly attended to.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂通號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How-Kah-pang-Pehsiu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

WANG-TSAE-DONG.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper,* and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter,* have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

WHITAKER & PERT,

SAIL-MAKERS;

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

SHANGHAE REGATTA.

On FRIDAY, 29th OCTOBER, **1852.**

1st *Race.*—THE WOOSUNG CUP—Value 50 dollars—Presented by Residents of Woosung, —for *Ships' Sailing-boats*—Entrance Drs. 2 —Fees to go to the second Boat.

2d *Race.*—THE NINGPO SWEEPSTAKES of Drs. 5 each, for *Ningpo Boats.*

3d *Race.*—THE CELESTIAL CUP—Presented by an Amateur—For *Gigs* pulling 4 oars—Amateurs.—

Brunette,	Scarlet and White Stripe.
Rocket,	Light Blue.
Maggie,	White.

4th *Race.*—PRIZE OF TWENTY DOLLARS —For *Ships' Boats*—Pulled by Europeans or Americans—Number of oars not to exceed 6.

5th *Race.*—THE PRESENTATION CUP—Given by an Amateur—For *Wherries*—Pulling double sculls or pair of oars.—

Hazard,	Black and Orange.
Edith,	Scarlet and White.
May-flower,	Green and White.
Buffaloe,	Blue.

6th *Race.*—PRIZE OF TWENTY DOLLARS —For *Ships' Boats*—Pulled by Manila men, Lascars, or Malays—Number of oars not to exceed 5.

7th *Race.*—TRIAL STAKES—Value Drs. 35—For *Wherries*—Pulling single sculls—Previous Winners of Single Scull Races excluded.—

Moth,	Blue.
Widgeon,	Scarlet and White.
Sirs,	Scarlet.
Wave-line,	Black and Orange.

8th *Race.*—PRIZE OF TWENTY DOLLARS —For *Ships' Boats*—Pulled by *Native* Crews —Numbers of oars not to exceed 6.—(This Race and 6th to be merged into one if three boats do not enter for each.)

9th *Race.*—THE LADIES' PURSE—Value 60 dollars added—For *Wherries*—Pulling single sculls.—

Kate,	Black and Yellow.
Ye Fairie Queene,	Black and White.
Rushlight,	Green and White.
Moth,	Light Blue.
Heavysides,	Blue and White.
Buffaloe Gal,	Blue.
Sirs,	Scarlet.
Wave-line,	Black and Orange.

Entrances for Ships' Boats and Sailing Races close on *Monday* 25th, at 4 P.M. Entrance fees Drs. 2 each boat (except in Race 2) to go to the second boat. Fees to be paid at time of entry, and distinguishing colors to be given at same time. Entrance fees for Amateur Races Drs. 5 each boat, to go to the fund.

The Sailing Races to commence at Noon, and the Pulling Races at 2 P.M. precisely.

The course to be decided on by the Committee.

The Committee retain the option of changing the order of Races.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 21st October, 1852.

SHANGHAE RACES.

Autumn Meeting.

THURSDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1852.

1st Race.—SHANGHAE PARK STAKES, *for all* PONIES—*Winners of* Cups *and* Plates *excluded—Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2 *each, with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round and a distance.*

2d Race.—GRIFFINS PLATE, *value* Drs. 40, *for* CHINA MAIDEN PONIES — *Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Five Ponies to start or no race—Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

3d Race.—MANILA CUP, *for imported* PONIES, *value* Drs. 40—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 3—*Twice round—Entrances to go to the second Pony.*

4th Race.—SCURRY STAKES, *for* CHINA PONIES—*Catch weights—Entrance* Drs. 1, *with* Drs. 15 *from the fund—Once round.*

5th Race.—A SWEEPSTAKES, *for all* HORSES; *particulars to be afterwards published.*

6th Race.—LADIES' PURSE,—"Weight and contents unknown"—*For all* PONIES—*Weight for inches—Entrance* Drs. 2—*Once round from the Willows.*

7th Race.—NATIVE PLATE, *value* 10,000 Cash *for all* PONIES—*Indian and Chinese Riders—Twice round.*

RULES.

1. Entrance fees for Cups and Plates to go to the fund.

2. Races to commence each day at 2 o'clock P.M. First saddling bell to be rung at ½ before 2.

3. Ten minutes allowed between each race. On the second saddling bell being rung, all ponies going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

4. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

5. All objections to ponies or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

6. Any alterations in names of ponies that have run before must be entered as "so-and-so" late "so-and-so."

7. Twelve hands to carry 9-stone and 4-lbs. extra for every inch above. Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.

8. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the Pony. And no allowance for Mares or Geldings.

9. Three Ponies to start or no race.

10. Riders to appear in racing costume.

11. All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken: and all entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course, on or before *Saturday, the 30th October,* and all Ponies to be measured on the *1st November.*

12. The Committee will act as Stewards with power to add to their number.

13. In the event of there being a fourth heat for any one Race, the three winners only can start.

14. Height of Ponies limited to 13-hands 2-inches.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1852.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, October 23, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.: and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—On the 20th instant, the wife of F. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.—On Thursday, 21st Instant, JANE wife of FREDERIC HOWE HALE, Esq., of H. B. M. Consulate at this place.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Manilla,	July 26.
Madras,	Aug. 7.	Sydney,	July 3.
Bombay,	Aug. 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Aug. 19?
Colombo,	Aug. 21.	Hongkong,	Sept. 27.
Galle,	Aug. 21.	Ningpo,	Oct. 14.
Penang,	Aug. 26.	New York,	July 10.
Singapore,	Aug. 31.	Boston,	July 7.
Batavia,	Aug. 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 17.

AFTER the remarks in our last issue relative to the disturbances in the south-west were sent to press, we learned that the *Peking Gazette* of date the 30th September, contains an Imperial Decree, announcing the loss in August of three towns in the south of Hoo-nan, as reported by Memorial from Sai-shangah and Ching-keu-tsai.

The capture of these places being, H. I. M. says, attributable to the incapacity of the above Ministers to devise skilful plans, they are held wholly inexcusable, notwithstanding that the towns were afterwards recovered, and are to have their demerits considered by the Board of Punishments.

The conduct of the operations against the rebellious banditti is now committed to Seu Kwang-tsin Governor General of the two Kwang Provinces; who, having been successful in repeated engagements by land and water with the rebels of the two Kwang, is now ordered to lead his victorious troops to Hoo-nan, and on combining his forces with the choice troops now being assembled there from each province, to make a clean sweep of the "thieving pest."

It is worthy of remark, that for more than a year past, the *Peking Gazettes* have teemed with Memorials and Decrees on this subject. Among the former none have been more profuse or vaunting than those from Governor Seu of Canton. His character is already well known to foreigners as a sanguinary bigot,—one of the Lin school—of a merciless disposition towards his own countrymen, and full of hatred against foreigners.

In a long Memorial in the same *Gazette*, Seu describes some of the leaders of the Kwang-see insurgents as members of the Shang-te Hwuy, or Society of the Deity; which, he says, is another branch of the Tien-choo-keaou, or Religion of the Lord of Heaven. The poison of these heresies, he says, has been introduced by the barbarians into China, and the people when once infected with them, obstinately and blindly adhere to their errors, and even look on death as only returning home.

As Governor Seu in his avowed belief that these doctrines are more pernicious and dangerous than other systems of error, speaks of the persecuting Laws against Christianity in China, his career will no doubt attract the attention of those most likely to be affected by his proceedings. We will not speculate on his chances of "exterminating the banditti" with his Chaou-choo, or Fokien volunteers, but his energy is as undoubted as his ferocity of disposition.

To bring to a speedy conclusion these long continued disturbances which are now injuriously affecting the trade of Soochow, is an object so desirable, that few will care as to what means it may be effected by; but it would have been better in many ways had it been accomplished by Sai-shangah, than by such a man as Seu, of whom, if finally triumphant over the insurgents, we shall yet hear more.

WE would call the attention of the Foreign Community to an evil which threatens to increase in equal ratio with the trade at this Port, and be productive of serious consequences to the good understanding which should exist between, to use a Chinese expression, the people of the inside and outside nations; we refer to the lawless and ungovernable class of Seamen who find their way here, desert their vessels with perfect impunity, and taking up their quarters in the vicinity of the *Yang-king pang* where it is all but hopeless to trace or apprehend them, lead a life of riot and debauchery until their means are expended and till it becomes convenient to go to sea again. Jack then makes his appearance, condescends to accept some thirty dollars a month for his services with a month's advance for a final flare up, and is off with the intention of returning as soon as possible; short runs and long wages suit his book right well. Shanghae is not a place where people are bothered with Police, and a man can keep his hand in there for either the stick or knife without much fear of consequences. But our readers will say surely this is overdrawn? or if not, why do not the local authorities interfere and stop it? in the first place we reply it is not overdrawn—it is a simple outline of facts well known to every Resident in the place and if any one is ignorant, let him step down some Sunday evening particularly to the faubourg in question and try what ocular or, may be, knuckular demonstration will do to enlighten or darken him on the subject;—and in the second place where are the available means to enable the authorities to act with any save partial and temporary results? The Chinese might be called on to the support of law and order but so may spirits be called from the vasty deep—only will they come? moreover is it not somewhat of a question whether they ought to be called on in such a case? we take from them by the force of Treaties all power of jurisdiction over us and *para ratione* we are bound to see our people do not offend. They, without doubt, look at it in this point of view, and our only reply if the retort were made would be, neither Governments nor the Residents give the means of restraining or preventing this crying nuisance and shame, and so it must go on; Chinese must be beaten and ill-used; Foreigners stand in danger of their lives, Ladies walking in the public roads liable to be insulted, and Jack, if that good and time honored name is not disgraced by being applied to the red shirted hungry looking loafers that man ships now-a-days, Jack, save the mark? must have it all his own way. We repeat it is to this evil we would call the attention of the Foreign Community. The day is not far distant when meer running a drunken muck will not be the only exhibition of our maritime friends; unless we are greatly in error their eccentricities will extend to a difficulty in understanding the difference between *meum* and *tuum* one of these fine nights; our Godowns even our Residences offer a fair return for an investment in crow bars and crape-masks, and the happy security we fancy we enjoy may receive a rude shock when we least expect it. We urge then that some measures should be taken to establish an effective police force, half a dozen Europeans would be sufficient to keep something like order and check in a degree, if not effectually, the present licence which exists among the merchant seamen. It is for the benefit of all, for our security, and our good name, that we should take means to secure that object; a rate levied for that purpose would fall lightly on the Foreign Inhabitants, and the benefit to be obtained is too patent to permit of very forcible objections thereto being sustained. Be that as it may it is due from us at least as nations assuming to be more civilized than the people in whose country we dwell to show them, that we merit our boast, and are ready to and do enforce law and order among a class who at present appear to heed either one or the other but very little; we know that every exertion has been made by the Consular Representatives at the Port to check the evil, but it is simply a matter of physical force to effect this; they may "undersign" each other and expend any quantity of blue ribbon and wax in the hope of doing something, but one strong arm with a good staff in its hand would have much more effect, than all the despatch writing in the world; let the Foreign Community then give the arm and the staff, and leave the officials to agitate upon some more hopeful subject.

WE perceive the Regatta is to come off on Friday next, and hope our young fellows will be in prime condition on the day appointed. The weather promises to be auspicious, and, as some previous training has been undergone, we trust our brave lads will do something for the honor of Shanghae upon the occasion.

The Races are to come off the week following.

A VERY interesting Report of the Hospital at Ningpo has been handed to us, the first portion of which will be found in our columns of to-day. Particular reference is therein made to *Cholera asphyxia*, and the singular fact that Chinese and European practitioners have arrived at a similar mode of treating it. We regret to observe that the funds at the disposal of the Medical Mission* are not adequate to all its requirements, and we think we are not far wrong in simply alluding to the circumstance, in order that some benevolent parties may be induced to afford aid in extending the benefits of so valuable an Institution at Ningpo, the favorite resort of so many of our European residents.

* Messrs. Russell & Co. are the treasurers.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to an article in another column, headed *Russia in Central Asia.* This article is an editorial from a number of the *New York Tribune*, and embodies an amount of important information seldom comprised in so small a compass. This information is the more important as it has reference to those vast regions of Central Asia, concerning which it is difficult for the most prying to obtain any thing like accurate intelligence, owing, on the one hand, to the jealously guarded policy of Russia, and on the other to the extreme exclusiveness of China. The position of this great Chinese Empire becomes every month more and more a matter of thrilling interest. The advancements of Russia by sure and certain steps through Central Asia on the north, and the onward victories of British arms through Burmah on the west are signs of no small import, in these times of progress. It, therefore, well becomes residents at the far north-east port of Shanghae, to keep themselves well posted up touching all such matters.

(Communicated.)

Two weeks back we reported the occurrence of serious disturbances at the town of Tsing-poo, distant about 25 miles from this place. We are now informed that the people of the district demanded that the Magistrate should issue a Proclamation, and engrave it on a stone pillar, whereby any increase of taxation should be prohibited; and failing to obtain this they seized upon the Tsing-lung (Azure Dragon) Monastery as their head-quarters of defence. The militia-men sent by the Taoutai of Shanghai it is said had a fight on the 18th instant with the Tsing-poo people, in which five of the latter were killed, and six taken prisoners. Matters are evidently considered sufficiently serious, since 2,000 soldiers are to be sent from Soochow, 400 hundred from Sung-kiang, and 200 from Shanghai. We hope "our worthy" Taoutai will not permit himself to mingle further in this affair, as if called on to proceed in person to reduce the malcontents to reason, his absence would be a calamity to this place. Yesterday the Shanghai invincibles were reviewed by Colonel Lew, the local Falstaff, when the Artillery, represented by three brass guns, was exercised preparatory to "active service."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of "Ye legislative powers," to the unorganized state of the sanpan flotilla.

These Fokien fellows are at present so independent and overbearing, that it is with difficulty you can induce any one of them to move from the Jetty, should you have occasion to go afloat;—if after much delay, and plenty of sauciness, *they do* condescend, it is only the chances are to take you alongside the ship! they never think of bringing you back! so that it frequently occurs (to them no doubt a very good joke) that you find yourself "*left in the lurch,*" the sanpan having taken the earliest opportunity to "mizzle," quite regardless of your orders or money.

Cannot this state of things be remedied? now that we have got a Harbour Master.

At Singapore and Hongkong, these sanpans, and at the former place even boats and junks too, are all numbered—and under proper control. Why not adopt the same plan here, where it is so much more required? and where these Canton and Fokien scoundrels, should not be allowed to exercise their sway, to the bad example of, the comparatively civil and peaceable people of these parts.—I remain, your obedient servant,

"TEACH THEM CIVILITY."

JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

ARITHMETIC.

(Continued from No. 116.*)*

The 4th problem supposes 7 treasuries, each possessing an equal sum of money originally, but being continuously reduced by daily drafts differing in amount, on the respective funds; the original stock and the number of days which the exhausting process has gone on in each, are both unknown; from the known daily drafts and the remainders, it is required to find the original sums.

The 5th problem gives 3 agriculturists, having each an equal quantity of grain to dispose of; which being sold at 3 different places according to different measures, the respective surplus quantities over the full measures being given, it is required to find the whole amount.

The 6th problem supposes 3 companies of troops proceeding to the capital, the daily rate of each, and the hours of the day at which they arrive being given, to find the original distance.

The 7th problem refers to couriers of different speed, the daily rate of travelling being given, to find what would be the first place on the road, where both would halt for the night.

The 8th problem is on erecting the basement for a building, with one of 4 different kinds of bricks, which the builder is at liberty to select at will; the dimensions of the several bricks are given, with the surplus or deficiency in the gross dimensions, from which it is required to find the dimensions of the erection.

The 9th problem is as follows:—

A report being raised that 3 rice bins each containing the same amount, have been robbed, the original quantity is not known, but it is found that in the left hand one, there is 1 *shing* 4 *ho* left; in the middle one, there is 1 *shing* 4 *ho* left; in the right hand one, there is 1 *ho* remaining; the thieves being caught, A confesses that he took a bowful-le at night and filled it several times out of the left hand bin, putting the contents in a bag; B confesses having hastily taken a wooden shoe several times full, out of the middle bin; C says he took a bowl and filled it successively out of the right hand bin. Examining the three vessels, the horse ladle is found to contain 1 *shing* 9 *ho*, the wooden shoe, 1 *shing* 7 *ho*, and the bowl, 1 *shing* 2 *ho*. What is the amount of rice lost, and how much did each take? Ans. Lost, 9 *shih* 5 *tow* 8 *shing* 3 *ho*. Stolen by A, 3 *shih* 1 *tow* 9 *shing* 3 *ho*; B, 3 *shih* 1 *tow* 7 *shing* 9 *ho*; C, 3 *shih* 1 *tow* 9 *shing* 2 *ho*.

The second division of Tsin's work is on the calculation of astronomical terms, which are also worked out by the *Ta-yen*. The 1st problem is how to calculate the 氣 *K'e* "time from the Winter solstice to the end of the *Kea-tsze*" for any given year. The 2nd is to calculate the 日 *Jun* "time to the Winter solstice, from any previous point in the 11th month," for any year. The 3rd is on the computation of the various terms (23 in number) requisite for adjusting the inequalities of the annual, lunar, and diurnal revolutions, reduced from a period of 7,848,183 years. The 4th is on calculating the inequalities of the apparent motions of the planets. The 5th is on the comparative length of the shadow on the sun-dial. The remaining four questions of this division, on measuring the fall of rain, and the fall of snow, do not properly belong to the *Ta-yen*.

At a time when astronomical instruments were far from having attained the precision of the present day, and observations were at best but comparatively rude, it will be seen that the above calculus was one of considerable importance, as enabling the astronomers, by a kind of dead reckoning to fix the length of the year and the various astronomical periods.

This appears to be the formula, or something very like it, which was known to the Hindoos under the name of the *Cuttaca*, or as it is translated "Pulveriser,"* implying unlimited multiplication, which is not far from the meaning of the *Ta-yen*, or "Great Extension." The process with its results, as found in the mathematical works of India, has engaged much attention in Europe, and given rise to some singular conjectures as to the antiquity of the science.

(To be continued.)

* See Edinburgh Review, November, 1817; Art. Arithmetic and Algebra of the Hindoos.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF EUROPEAN ASTRONOMY BY THE JESUITS, AT PEKING.

(Continued from No. 116.*)*

Verbiest lived till 1688, and also wrote some works on Geography and published large maps of the world, distinguishing the zones according to their productions and illustrating them by figures of animals &c. From this it appears that he saw the importance of Physical Geography. His genius being mechanical he cast cannon for the emperor, which was complained of in Europe as unsuitable employment for a missionary. To quiet these scruples or relieve his own, he christened each piece of artillery with the name of some saint.

K'ang-he was, as the Jesuits say of him, one of those extraordinary men, who combining the highest mental endowments, with the most elevated political rank, appear only once in several centuries. It was through his love of literature, that so many fine editions of the Chinese classics and the philosophers, new lexicons, translations into his native Tartar and other works issued from the imperial press during his reign. His plans were all noble and comprehensive. Not satisfied with the *Sin-fa-teh-shoo* as the text book of science, he formed the plan of an encyclopædia of the exact sciences to be called Leuh-leih-yuen-yuen 律曆淵源. *The Secret Sources of Harmony and Numbers.* It was to be in three parts, Astronomy, Pure Mathematics, and Music. As the different sections in each part were completed by the Mandarins entrusted with the work, they were brought to him for examination and correction. He set apart a portion of time daily to superintend sheet by sheet this and many other large works.

The plan of the Astronomical portion* includes

* 曆象考成 *Leih-seang-kaou-ching,* Complete treatise on Astronomical calculation and the Heavenly Bodies.

(1) theory and descriptions, (2) method of calculation, and (3) tables, in all forty two chapters. There is apparently little in it, besides what had been given before by Schaal and his companions. The epoch indeed is changed from the first year of T'sung ching to the twenty third of K'ang-he, but there are no indications of new translations from the west.† No European names‡ are to be detected in the list of mandarins at the commencement of the work, and the Chinese do not conceal the names of authors. In the supplement composed by Kegler in the time of K'een-lung he seldom quotes it, while he makes allusions throughout to Schaal's work, the *Sin-fa-leih-shoo.* If it was begun at the epoch chosen, it must have been nearly forty years in writing, for it was not printed till K'ang-he was dead. It was because the emperor had a preference for it that the diagrams all carefully and neatly cut, were each repeated on the upper part of the pages, till the section under illustration was completed. The descriptive part gives the Ptolemaic system, with the modern improvements in spherical trigonometry, and the corrections referred to above. The tables and methods of calculation are elaborate, and constitute, with the supplement, what the modern officials have to depend on, in preparing the Almanac and foretelling eclipses. They determine the places of the planets with their retrograde and direct motions, and the beginning, magnitude, and end of eclipses. They give rules also for finding occultations of stars by the moon and the places of the 28 constellations in the Zodiac. This part with the position of 92 stars referred to the equator, has been extracted by J. Reeves, Esq., and placed at the end of Morrison's Syllabic Dictionary. He has also formed from Chinese maps catalogues of the stars, with the English and Chinese names side by side, by aid of the Declinations and Right Ascensions here given. For further information on the contents of the *Leih-seang-k'aou-ch'ing*, and an account of the maps of the stars, constructed by Verbiest, the reader is referred to that article.

By the publication of this imperial work, apparently by native hands from European materials already supplied by Schaal and others, the old native system, the revival of which had been attempted at the beginning of K'ang-he's reign, was condemned for ever. At the present time, when the Chinese having discarded the Jesuits, perform their own astronomical calculations, they still use the European rules and tables.

Meantime K'ang-he found sufficient employment for the Jesuits who resided at his court. They taught him the mathematical sciences, painted for him, cured him of fever and ague, and accompanied him on his progresses to Keangnan, and his frequent journies in Tartary.

In the reign of Louis the fourteenth, the French Jesuits began to come to China. The French Academy of Sciences were now collecting the materials from which D'Anville, the most illustrious of modern Geographers, afterwards constructed his maps. For information on China and Tartary, they looked to the Jesuits. Few Frenchmen had hitherto gone on the Romish Missions to those countries. Colbert had already§ planned to send a party of them, when he died. The project however was not abandoned, and in the "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses" we have the report of the new missionaries on what they saw and heard. The first six, Tachard, Fontaney, Gerbillon, Bouvet, Le Comte, and Visdelou arrived in 1686. Leaving Macao, they sailed round to Ningpo. They speak highly of the conduct of the English, then trading there, and the excellence of the charts they had constructed of the Chusan islands, and other parts of the Chinese coast. They were soon summoned to Peking that the emperor might select from them those whom he pleased, to assist him in his scientific pursuits.

He was as anxious to have an accurate map of his dominions constructed, as Cassini and Colbert could be. They brought instruments with them, and wherever they went took latitudes and longitudes. They reached Peking just in time to witness the burial of Verbiest. They relate that his successors in the tribunal of astronomy were Antoine Thomas and Pereyra. From among themselves Gerbillon and Bouvet, were selected by the emperor to remain at court. The rest were permitted to prosecute their missionary work, wherever they thought fit.

The astronomical instruments that they found in the observatory, although constructed with all the mechanical skill of Verbiest, were not exact enough, they say, to be relied on in observations. They presented some of European workmanship to the Emperor who was extremely delighted with them. His admiration of Western science, in all the early years of his reign, appears to have been unbounded. The magnificent tomb erected over the remains of Schaal, the Coryphæus of the Missionaries in mathematics, was his work.

When there was a prospect of war with Russia, the French Jesuits were attached as interpreters to an embassy which met the representatives of that rising empire, in Tartary. The success with which the fathers negotiated a treaty, repressing on the one hand the Russian encroachments, and admitting that nation on the other to trade with Peking—secured to them the confidence and favour of the Chinese court.

The Emperor now determined to study mathematics under these learned strangers, but having no wish to be taught either Latin or French, and conceiving that he could obtain clear ideas by no medium so well as his mother tongue, he decided that they should first acquire that language. He supplied them teachers and assigned them subjects to be translated. As they prepared successive sections of treatises on Arithmetic, Euclid, and Practical Geometry, they were corrected in style by competent Tartars, and afterwards presented to the Emperor. He was so pleased with these Jesuits, that he not only issued through their instance his edict in favour of Christianity, but when Gerbillon and Antoine Thomas went in succession to Tartary on mapping expeditions§, he sent for the other French Missionaries Fontaney and Visdelou to court, and made a special request for more to come from France.

In 1699, Bouvet who had returned to France, came back with Premare, Regis, Parennin, and other fathers, nine in all. They were conveyed at the king's expense, in the *Amphitrite*, a vessel of war.

It does not appear that there were any additions made to astronomical science by these Jesuits, though some of them are described as skilled in mathematics, and we might have thought that coming from so scientific a country as France, they would not hesitate to introduce the modern theory of the celestial motions. Meantime they took pride they tell us in describing, to the listening court of Peking, the glory of "le grand monarque," just as the modern French having grown tired of kings, speak of "la belle France." The emperor was now become rather weary of mathematics, and being passed the prime of life, took more interest in the study of medicine. Another of the Missionaries, Parennin, was appointed to learn Manchow, in order to translate medical works into that language for the use of K'ang-he. He had the best draughtsmen and the best Tartar students that the court could afford, to assist him. This father relates a conversation he had with one of the emperor's sons, in which he found great difficulty in persuading him that the Manchow Tartar was not the richest and most harmonious language in the world.

The native historian mentions Kiliani Stump (紀利安 Ke Le-ugan) during the last years of K'ang-he, as constructing new quadrants, and armillary spheres for the emperor, and he also alludes to Mo-niko a father residing at Nanking. The latter he says was less devoted to the propagation of his religion, than to conversing with his visitors on astronomy. However he taught them little that was new, except the adoption of the first year of the Christian era, as the epoch from which to calculate, a very unnecessary variation on Chinese practical astronomy.

When Yung-ching ascended the throne (1723), the Leuh-leih-yuen-yuen was at last completed. Severe persecution now fell upon the Christians, but the Jesuits employed in scientific services at Peking were still retained. In 1731 the first proposal was made to correct and add to the *Leih-seang-k'aou-ch'ing.* Ming-ngan-t'oo a Manchow writes the memorial, and recommends that Tae-tsin-heen 戴進賢 (Ignatius Kegler), and Seu-mow-teih 徐懋德 (André Pereyra) President and Assessor to the Tribunal of Astronomy, should be employed in making these corrections. The *Sin-fa-leih-shoo*, he says, had been written a long time before; and the errors it contained would increase as time went on. A solar eclipse differing when observed from the calculated time, was adduced as the *experimentum crucis.* In this, the example of Verbiest was followed, who 60 years before, had vanquished Woo Ming-heng and Yang the great enemy of the Christians, by showing from the position of the Moon, Mars, and Jupiter on given days, that their calculations were wrong and his own correct.

On the accession of K'een-lung, a memorial was presented, recommending that the *Leuh-leih-yuen-yuen*, which was still though long completed only in a written form, should be printed. If the Board of Rites printed 100 copies to distribute through the provinces, private individuals might be left to undertake the farther printing and sale of the work. A proposition of Mei-kuh-ch'ing to use this work in the examinations for literary degrees, the emperor was advised not to carry out on the ground of its profundity. He had recommended that a few selected chapters should be studied by the candidates, and that those who were able to pass the examination successfully, should be recommended for offices where astronomical and arithmetical knowledge was required. This reasonable suggestion, for which we of the west cannot but feel a sort of gratitude to the author, was unacceptable to the *vis inertiæ* of China. Nothing would more tend to spread useful knowledge in this country, then the introduction of a few such improvements in the government examinations. The known opposition to change that the Chinese feel, forbids us however to expect it. In replying to this memorial, K'een-lung had the good sense not to wish the avoidance of the character *leih*, as his courtiers from its being a part of his own name had proposed. He only required that in *speaking* of the work, the word 書 *shoo* should be reverently substituted for the forbidden term, by his loyal subjects, in all time coming.

In the next two memorials by Koo of the Board of Public offices, allusion is again made to the deficiencies of Seu Kwang-k'e's work above described. "The tables were translated from western "works and no one could explain them at that "time, but Kegler, Pereyra, and the Manchow "mathematician Ming-ngan-t'oo." An explanatory treatise, it was added, ought therefore to be written, and the corrections that were needed by the lapse of time should be made in the tables. Natives who were skilled in mathematics and could give the work the necessary polish in style, and amanuenses to write it out in an elegant manner for the imperial library, should also be called to assist.

(To be continued.)

† If the *Sin-fa-leih-shoo* now scarce and dear could be procured at Shanghae, it might be found at once by comparison how much of the work of K'ang-he is new. Gaubil's testimony goes to show that only Chinese were employed in the work.

‡ Sir John Davis falls into an anachronism of more than half a century when he says, "This work was translated by Mathew Ricci and others at the request of K'ang-he."

§ The series of maps constructed by the Jesuits, may be occasionally obtained. They embrace the whole of the Chinese empire on a scale of 2¼ English inches to a degree. Smaller maps reduced from these, and executed in an inferior manner, are frequently brought for sale to foreigners.

Report of the Hospital at Ningpo, for 1852: under the Medical Missionary Society in China. By D. J. Macgowan, M.D.

Hitherto the reports relating to professional labors at Ningpo have appeared in the proceedings of the Society at Hongkong; but on my making an application to the Medical Missionary Society of China, an appropriation was kindly made in July last, by which timely aid, expenses previously incurred were liquidated, and assistance rendered to the sick poor of the city and environs to the present time. That benevolence in foreigners which prompts to the relief of bodily ailments, is appreciated by none more than the people of this part of China; and nowhere can a small sum be expended annually with greater prospect of usefulness. In view of the encouragement given by the senior Vice-president of the Society, arrangements have been made by which the benefits of the healing art shall be made more extensive and effective than heretofore; these, however, do not contemplate any provision for in-door patients, which though extremely desirable, would involve a greater outlay than is warrantable without a special appropriation from the Committee. A dispensary is all that can be sustained at present.

The whole number treated since the last report has been seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-six. A minute classification of the diseases would prove no contribution to the medical statistics of the city, as it would not afford any indication regarding its sanitary condition; the following summary, therefore, will perhaps be considered sufficient:—

Ophthalmic cases	3856
Diseases of the Ear	15
Surgical Diseases	725
Cutaneous Affections	1989
Intermittent Fever	411
Remittent Fever	105
Diseases of the Chest	219
Diseases of the Digestive Organs	534
Miscellaneous	82
Total,	7956

The public health has suffered greatly in this province for several years. During the autumn of 1848, rubeola or measles prevailed epidemically; in Ningpo, the malady did not assume a malignant form, nevertheless fatal cases were not rare. This epidemic prevailed in the maritime districts of the east coast of China, and throughout the whole Pacific coast, till it reached the Samoyeds, amongst whom it was particularly fatal. A Russian captain reported, "We had throughout all our colonies the measles, and great numbers of the inhabitants were taken off. Some of our islands in the Alsatian chain lost most of their population. In Sitka, amongst a population of 600, we had in one month eighty deaths, if not more; nearly all, except the Europeans, were sick so that all the town was in sorrow from fear and dread."* The islands of the Pacific suffered severely from the same disease, and at the Sandwich Islands it was very destructive amongst the aboriginal inhabitants. In China it affected both natives and foreigners. It is remarkable that whilst rubeola was traversing this region of the earth from the tropic of Cancer to the frigid zone, the cholera was pursuing a western course from the Volga to the Mississippi.

This alluvial marshy district is fruitful in fevers of nearly every type; seldom, however, has disease been known so rife as in the spring and summer of 1849. It was preceded by an almost unprecedented moisture, the rain in the early part of the year had been excessive, falling with but slight intermissions for four months. Fevers of a violent intermittent form first appeared, and subsequently those of a low typhoid character. The latter were particularly fatal, many villages decimated, and of those among the natives who took the disease very few recovered. Foreigners suffered also, but none fell victims to the malady. Last year also, intermittents were very numerous; and finally that modern scourge, 'whose symptoms begin with death,' cholera asphyxia, has been in our midst. In its eastern march this disease reached China through the Straits in 1820. During the summer of that and the following year, Ningpo, like other portions of the empire, suffered severely. Since the last named period, it has not prevailed epidemically, though few years pass by without the occurrence of sporadic cases. On its reappearance this autumn, it was instantly recognized as the *kioh-kin-tiáu* 筋脚吊 or the disease which 'contracts the tendons of the leg,' the name given to cholera soon after it was first observed. Its appearance occasioned but little alarm or excitement. A short time before its disappearance, the gods were carried in procession through the streets, and propitiatory offerings made in various places.

There was one gratifying circumstance connected with the prevalence of the cholera, which I here mention with much pleasure. Great pains were taken by benevolent persons to make public those remedies which were considered best adapted to arrest the disease in persons attacked. Placards were posted in every quarter, giving directions for the treatment of the malady in its different phases. All recommended substantially the same mode of treatment, which seems to have been taken from a small monograph on cholera by a physician of Kiáhing, Sü Tsz'mi. Dr. Sü states that on the first appearance of the disease, medical men took it for ordinary cholera, and treating it accordingly, failed to save one in a hundred of their patients; but observing that the disease arose from derangement of the three *ying* (stomach, lungs, and kidneys), he reversed the practice, and employed remedies for warming or stimulating the vessels. He regarded the disease to arise from 'morbific cold,' disturbing the harmony naturally subsisting between the dual powers of the system. His professional brethren contended that 'accumulated heat' destroyed the equilibrium subsisting between these two powers, and whilst he relied on stimulants, the others resorted to cooling remedies. Our author's system of course prevailed, for though it often failed to cure, it never killed the patient, which the rival system could not fail to do.

To impart vital energy and warmth to the body, the juice of fresh ginger was given, and to this pungent stimulant, various aromatics and bitters were added. Ginger and ginseng entered into every formula employed, but it was generally stated that the latter being expensive might be dispensed with. As a preliminary step, sternutatories were employed, and if the patient could be made to sneeze, he was considered to be in a more favorable condition than if insensible to such stimulants. Counter-irritants also were resorted to, composed of salt and garlic, which with moxa, were applied over the abdomen, and for the same purpose foot-stoves were used for the extremities. The feet and legs also were rubbed and shampooed. Thus, despite their fanciful theories, Chinese physicians pursued the same therapeutic course, which in the West has been found most efficacious. Some attached considerable importance to acupuncture, in dangerous cases piercing the tips of the tongue, fingers, and toes, but particularly the popliteal space. It was stated that the tendon in that place would present a livid appearance for the space of an inch, if it were a case of pure cholera. A silver needle was to be thrust to the depth of the eighth of an inch, and left in during the space of time occupied in six inspirations, and the dark blood which would flow from the incision would tend to restore the equilibrium of the dual powers.

By relying on such means, native practitioners afforded relief to many patients, but they were powerless when attempting to treat the consecutive fever, and hence the mortality was very great. The cases which came under my observation presented all the marks of Indian cholera in a most striking manner; vomiting and purging of a congeelike fluid, painful cramps, low hoarse voice, livid skin, rapid prostration, sunken eyes, restlessness, a shriveled appearance of the whole body, cold perspirations, and finally collapse. How far the disease has extended this season in China, it is impossible at present to ascertain. It prevailed at Hángchau several weeks before it reached the prefecture of Ningpo. Somewhat later it is said to have been seen in the neighborhood of Shánghái. It is remarkable that the villages of the plain of Ningpo suffered most, affording another evidence that in this part of China at least, the cities are the most healthy portions of the land. The fevers so common here, whether intermittent, remittent, or typhus, are far more frequently met with in the rural districts, than in the cities. As regards my patients suffering from these diseases, above eighty per cent. have been countrymen and villagers; much of this may be owing, perhaps, to the greater destitution of the suburban population, which impels them to apply to me for relief, but it is mainly owing to the less salubrious state of the country.

The filthy condition of the city, its stagnant canals, exposure of nameless ordures, the number of dead left in coffins above ground in vacant spaces, would seem to render this like other Chinese towns the very focus of malaria; but while this state of things is unfavorable to longevity, it has not, so far as observation extends, caused them to be peculiarly obnoxious to epidemics. In the cities, drainage is more perfect than in the country; and citizens possess a larger share of domestic comfort and better means of subsistence than the inhabitants of secluded places. Generally speaking, the most salubrious sites are those immediately adjacent to the cities, and yet sufficiently removed from fields and gardens.

Cases of small-pox have not been unfrequent; inoculation at one time frequently proved fatal. The Chinese have been slow to avail themselves of the blessings of vaccination, although it has been largely practised at Canton for many years. When at Hángchau, I met an advertisement of a physician who devoted himself to this art; and a few months since, an itinerant doctor visited this city, but met with no better success than foreign physicians in attempting to introduce the practice.

(To be continued.)

* The Friend, a journal printed at Honolulu.

Russia in Central Asia.—The grandest and obscurest political speculation of the time is the destiny of Russia—its territorial limits and the character of its influence. No nation in history ever attained a similar position in the world so rapidly and with so little actual development. It would seem to owe its prominence to a series of happy accidents, to the *vis inertiæ* of immense extent and to the absence of all those influences which usually advance a people. Its immense population is mainly composed of savage hordes—its vast army is a fierce band of slaves. Literature, science, and art do not smile upon it. All the stirring movements of a great time beat exhausted upon the Russian frontier, like the mad billows of the mid-sea dying in faint ripples along an inland cove. Meanwhile its game is still played,—vague rumors die in the winds that blow from the Caspian, of victories in Circassia, or farther still, of intrigues in Afghanistan, but few details are known few readers are sufficiently conversant with the condition of the Central-Asia-question to comprehend the scope of the facts, and the public mind is content with an uneasy impression that Russia is a growing power,—busy now in the East, but ready, when the hour arrives, to fulfil Napoleon's prediction.

Gurowski, one of the most philosophic and intelligent minds that the Sclavonic race has given to our times, long since announced his conviction that the destiny of Russia was to expand into Asia and not to overrun Europe. A great, fresh and undeveloped people, full of energy and ambition, must find their sphere of activity and growth in restoring civilization to its primeval seats, and not in deluging Christendom with barbarism. Though not true with respect to Europe, as the events of recent years demonstrate, yet as far as Asia is concerned, the thought was wise, and history is affirming its truth. Dead since the Crusades, except in the spasmodic career of Mehemet Ali, the East must live again in the life of Russia. But we do not mean to speculate, fascinating as the speculation is—but to state the facts of the present Russian advance into Central Asia.

The Czar has not been uniformly successful in his Eastern movements. Lord Palmerston thwarted Russian intrigue in Afghanistan; the war against the Province of Chiva was a failure, and the Court of St. Petersburg accepted English mediation with the Khan. English influence flourishes. Tourists have penetrated Astracan and crossed into the farther interior under protection of tribes with which they made favorable terms, and which, of course, were thus made partial to England. From the recent history of the Afghan war, published last year in London, it appears that an expedition led by Sir William Macnaghten was preparing to invade Great Bucharia, the Province next north of Afghanistan. The Provinces of Afghan, Bucharia, Chiva, Herat, Khokan, &c., are small, but lie along the eastern Persian frontier, and between the English power in India and the Russian upon the Caspian Sea. These are the two forces that will dispute Central Asia. And from the researches of the Russian Geographical Society, we learn the following facts.

Russia seeks to enter Central Asia at three points—upon the Caspian Sea, upon the Orenburg frontier in longitude 55, and upon the Siberian-Chinese line. At all these three points travellers have passed into Asia, forerunners of the Cossacks, and they bring back reports of their travel. Baron Bode visited the south-eastern shore of the Caspian in Astrabad, the extreme north-eastern corner of Persia, which is designed as a post upon the route toward the Indus. Treaties are made with the Turcoman tribes upon the road toward Meshid and Herat, chief cities of the latter province. M. Inanin visited the north-eastern shore and the fortress New-Petrowsk with the renewed settlement there, where Peter the Great built a fort, and which has already regular steam communication with Astracan and Gurjen. In New-Petrowsk the Russian traders meet the caravans from China laden with the goods of the further East, and Buchara and Taschkend. This trade is now important. Avoid, says the Russian to the Turcoman, avoid the Englishman; he is your worst enemy, for he wishes to stop the traffic in slaves, which is your very existence. Upon the Mangyschlack, among the Kirgish, fine veins of coal have been discovered and of a good quality. The inhabitants were sadly chagrined that they should have been such fools as not to know the value of the "burning stone" until foreigners taught them. The caravans to New-Petrowsk number yearly some 1,500 camels laden with goats and camels' hair, skins, carpets and wool. It will be also a religious station between Central Asia and Mecca. The pilgrims come in great crowds by Meshid, Teheran and Bagdad. A smaller portion pass across Cashmere and the Indus to Bombay. The first-named return generally through Egypt to Alexandria, Constantinople, Odessa, or Taganidy, on the Black Sea, and so through Astracan and Mangyschlack to Chiva and further. During the last year the steamers on the Caspian carried many Mecca-bound pilgrims or Hadji, from Astracan to New-Petrowsk. The territories of the Kirgish and the Turcomans are constantly overrun by swarms of agents and travellers and traders. Messrs. Bolotoff and Chanykow who have extensively explored the steppes around the Sea of Aral, have made valuable maps of that region. The sea of Aral is already occupied by Russia, and many forts have been built along its shores, and a town founded named from the Czar, Nicolajew. Steamers are brought across the steppes in pieces, and are put together at the sea, and there connect the various stations.

The extreme northern point of the Chinese frontier is about 56° 40′ north. It then extends in a south-westerly direction as far as the Altai Mountains until it reaches the territories of the nomadic Kirgish. The little fortress Tarbagtai, in latitude 47° North and longitude 30° West from Pekin, is a point of importance, at which there are two commandants subject to the military Governor of Ili. From Tarbagtai the line runs to the onion-range 47° West from Peking, and the extremest western point of the Chinese Empire.

Of these regions maps are in preparation, which will trace with accuracy the limits of the various tribes and provinces, and remove the doubt now resting upon them. It is in this north-western corner of Central Asia that Russia has made its most successful breach, through which its force will burst in and overflow the savage region with a new life and influence. But Nature sets limits to territorial aggrandizement. Although part of the Chinese Empire, the regions of the Caspian and the Sea of Aral feel no throb of life from the Celestial government of Pekin. When Rome had pushed northward to the Baltic and eastward toward India, Rome crumbled and fell. Extension attenuates and weakens and destroys. The colossal might of Russia cannot resist the allurements of this wonderful prospect of an eastern career. It may be the herald of a better and wiser spirit—may indoctrinate the savage steppes of mid-Asia with western life, but it cannot hope to grasp them with a single imperial hand. The blandishments are irresistible, but Samson was mastered by Dalilah.—*New York Tribune*, May 20.

The Native Stock of California.—Earliest among the celebrities of California, generations before her mines began to attract the attention of the world, the immense herds of horses and cattle which covered her plains have been conspicuous, exciting the attention and engaging the traffic of those foreign countries, whose commerce was carried to the shores of the Pacific, while our national marine was confined to a few ports of the Atlantic. From the days of the spiritual administrations of the pious Father Junipero Serra, the first missionary to the wild region of Upper California, down to the period of its occupation by Americans in the name of their government, this country has been famous for its immense herds of cattle and bands of horses, and for the quality of its stock, as well as for the unequalled excellence of its climate and soil for stock raising. The few droves of black cattle introduced throughout Lower California as long ago as 1769 multiplied and increased on our magnificent pasture lands so rapidly that very soon the missions were supplied, and in the course of a few years a trade sprung up with foreign parts for hides and tallow, while the face of the country realized the beautiful vision of the psalmist, with its "cattle upon a thousand hills."

The earliest emigrating bands of Anglo-Saxons who traversed the wilderness to build their homes on the shores of the Pacific, found the country abounding in stock of the most desirable kind. Horses of a fleet and hardy breed roamed wild over the plains, and in some of the valleys of the country, cattle were to be had for the catching. To all the Missions were attached immense herds, and the ranchero numbered his tens of thousands as he surveyed his broad pasture lands stretched out for miles in extent. In the year 1831, there belonged to the jurisdiction of Santa Barbara, embracing the Missions La Purissima, Sta. Ines, Sta. Barbara, Buenaventura, San Fernando and Los Angeles, (pueblo,) seventy-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-four head of "black cattle," and nearly ten thousand head of horses. The jurisdiction of San Diego numbered sixty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight. The total amount of stock, in "black cattle" and horses, in the country owned by the Missions, was two hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight head, according to some careful statements before us, prepared from reliable sources.

Since the change of government in California, and the period when rapid settlement by Americans first began, the stock of her hill sides and vallies has been gradually decreasing. Within three or four years the falling off has been immense. The demands for home consumption have been so great, and constantly on the increase, and so little attention has been given to stock breeding, that the once almost countless herds that traversed our plains are reduced to mere skeletons of their vast numerical strength. There has been too, we regret to say, an almost indiscriminate slaughter of cattle for our home markets. Whole herds have been swept away, without reservation for future stock-raising, and cattle of all kinds and conditions hurried off to the market to appease the hungry, clamorous demand for beef. Some of the finest ranches in the State, once famous for their herds and grazing lands, have been stripped of every creature of stock, and now when families of our own country-people desire to settle and make their homes upon the soil, they find our boasted grazing lands and broad plains pictured as the roaming grounds of unnumbered cattle and horses, barren and destitute of their pride and value through the merciless, reckless improvidence of the early comers to California. The herds of the country are so nearly broken up, and the business of breeding is carried on to such a limited extent, that there is really danger of exhausting our stock of native cattle, as our California breed of horses have been exhausted. We may be even reduced to the necessity of sending abroad for supplies of beef for our market. This is an unpleasant and even serious dilemma, and at the rate at which our herds have disappeared for the past three years, another year or two will force it upon us.

The principal stock of the country is now held in the countries of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and San Diego. The former is by far the most wealthy in its herds. The country of Los Angeles contains about one hundred and fifty thousand head of breeding cattle, and produces thirty thousand head annually. Its home consumption is about fifteen thousand head, leaving an equal number for exportation. Santa Barbara country contains about thirty thousand producing head only, and San Diego and San Luis Obispo each possess ten thousand head. This constitutes nearly the entire stock of California—some two hundred thousand head.

We are informed by an intelligent citizen of the Southern country, who has recently arrived with a large drove of cattle in our city, that breeding stock has become very valuable in those districts which we have enumerated, while of horses there is a positive scarcity. Animals which four or five years since could have been bought for five and ten dollars, now find sale at prices as high as two and four hundred dollars. He informs us that a very few droves are on the way to this market, and that when the present supplies become exhausted, there will be high prices and a comparative scarcity for some time to come. There are now about eight thousand head of marked cattle in this vicinity.

It is much to be hoped that the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle for market use will cease in view of the probable necessity we shall find ere long for the introduction of foreign stock. The native breed of cattle is a very superior one, and its propagation should receive the attention of our grazers. Who has not heard of the fat, juicy excellence of California beef? If we to be *are* forced to the importation of stock, let it be for market use and let the day come as speedily as possible; but let us spare to our children, and children's children (who will doubtless be more provident than we, and provide amply for the future,) a meagre portion of the spoils of the country, and a "specimen" of the delicious fare which feasted the appetites of their inconsiderate sires—the early settlers of California.—*Daily Alta California*, June 22.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 16,	Dean,	*for*	Hongkong.
17,	Daniel Ross,	,,	Hongkong.
17,	Oxnard,	,,	New York.
17,	Lanrick,	,,	Hongkong.
17,	Sisters,	,,	Amoy.
19,	Severn,	,,	Manila.
22,	John Knox,	,,	London.

At Woosung.—Oct. 22d,—*Outward Bound.*—Countess of Seafield,—La Felice,—and Andalusia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Gitana, and Crystal Palace.
Liverpool.—Sunda, Champion, Emily, Harriett Humble, Spinning Jenny, Bon Accord, Fanny Chapman, and S. V. Given
New York.—Oneida.
Bombay.—Aricenis, and Sir H. Compton.
Singapore.—General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, Mor, and Fattle Qheb.
Hongkong.—Audax, Island Queen, Magellan, Nymph, and Sidney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs: during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

Free to Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed by J. K. Hodges, Esq., Sydney, to Mr. Joseph Wood, dated February 23rd, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and that further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effectious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers, Fits, Gout, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

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☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

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REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and Insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 15	Lockett	B. ship	570	Valentine	Liverpool	June-5	General	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 17	Tartar	A. ship	573	Goodwin	Hongkong	Aug.—	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
,, 18	Shooting Star	A. ship	903	Baker	California	Sep. 27	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 22	Aeis	B. schr	114	Santeur	Amoy	Sep. —	Sundries	Order.
,, 23	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Oct. —	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 16	Dean	B. brig	191	Kinly	Hongkong	Ballast	Lindsay and Co.
,, 17	Andalusia	A. ship	771	Willson	London	Tea, &c.	Wetshore and Co.
,, 18	La Felice	B. bark	194	Shaw	Amoy	Sundries	Watson and Co.
,, 19	Countess of Derby	B. bark	328	Stavelch	Australia	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 19	Sea Nymph	A. ship	538	Hale	New York	Tea, &c.	Wetmore and Co.
,, 19	Panama	A. ship	612	Bearborn	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 23	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Custom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	685	Sep. 25	B. ship	600	Brock	Reiss and Co.	London	
Aeis		Oct. 22	B. schr.	114	Santeur	Order.		
Afghan	681	Sep. 10	B. ship	675	Sharp	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	335	Bruhn	Lindsay and Co.		
Antelope	243	Oct. 3	A. ship	507	Crossby	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Argonaut		Oct. 11	A. ship	900	Lord	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Asteria	250	July 27	A. ship	533	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Aurora	688	Oct. 10	B. ship	375	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.	Australia	
Berenice	661	Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Australia	
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Duilius	689	Oct. 13	B. ship	328	Maxtoq	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Glenlyon		Aug. 21	B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Horsburgh		Oct. 10	A. ship	340	Crocker	Order.		
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	383	Perkins	Order.	London	
Kate Hayes	239	Sep. 30	A. ship	750	Mauran	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Lockett	693	Oct. 16	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	
Menelaus	690	Oct. 13	B. ship	569	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	
Menelaus	686	Sep. 24	B. ship	449	Branthwaite	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Bristol	
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. bg.	209	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 31	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Palmetto	232	Aug. 27	A. bark	252	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Pleiades	5	Sep. 24	Du. bg	424	Perry	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.		
Rosamond	692	Oct. 11	B. ship	368	Gething	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. bg.	124	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Sea Witch	684	Sep. 25	B. ship	326	Healon	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Shooting Star		Oct. 19	A. ship	903	Baker	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Success	687	Oct. 10	B. ship	333	Pipon	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	
Tartar		Oct. 17	A. ship	573	Goodwin	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Time	691	Sep. 10	B. schr	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Velocity		Aug. 22	Sia. bg		Meglion	Order.		
Whampoa	644	June 1	B. bark	376	Seale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Australia	
White Squall	241	Oct. 3	A. ship	1118	Kennedy	Smith, King and Co.		
William Hughes			A. brig	230	*Laid up*	J. Dewsnap.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Cassiojee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Busache	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	By ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Falkstone	B. ship	706	Jauney	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masdeo	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	342	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. J. Irons.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Camlets Pieces
Gitana	London	317	May 29	1,971,960	187,390	90	1,000	
Crystal Palace	London	494	June23	1,490,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Emily	Liverpool	758	July 9	1,598,599	118,364	1,391		
Harriet Humble	Liverpool	486	,, 17	4,793,420	20,000	1,978		

The *Enterprise*, Captain Hart, consigned to Order, arrived from Ningpo yesterday in ballast. She encountered a heavy gale on her passage down last trip—below the "Rugged Islands"—and losing her rudder, rode it out at anchor for 48 hours without shelter.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 21ST OCTOBER, 1852.

The weather of the past week has been beautiful, the average temperature exceeding that of the corresponding week of three years by 2° 8'. The gathering of cotton proceeds rapidly, and the ploughing of the fields and sowing of wheat occupies much of the husbandman's attention. After seeing the greater portion of the autumn crop safely housed we will venture to affirm that this *neighbourhood* has not been blessed with such a plenteous harvest for some years past.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October. Day of Month.	October. Day of Week.	Barometer. 1852	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1852	Thermometer. 1852	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1852	Wind. 1851	Rain. 1852	Rain. Mean of 3 years
15	F.	30.34	30.27	30.34	59.5	63.0	N. to N.N.E.	N.	0.00	0.01
16	S.	30.19	30.21	30.08	63.0	66.0	E.	N.	0.12	0.06
17	S.	30.18	30.22	30.06	73.0	69.5	E.	N.	0.00	0.05
18	M.	30.22	30.31	30.07	72.0	66.0	N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.18
19	Tu.	30.31	30.28	30.18	72.3	66.5	N.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.21
20	W.	30.29	30.35	30.17	68.5	64.0	E.N.E. to N.N.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.07
21	Th.	30.21	30.31	30.09	71.0	65.5	E. to N.E.	N.N.W. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.61
Shanghae, 22nd October, 1852.				Mean	68.3	65.7		Total	0.12	0.19

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain	67													31,225,000	20,331
United States	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,200	1,600,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	191
Australia	17													4,000,000	
Continent	3													1,100,000	
San Francisco	—													150,000	
Coastwise	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49	33,877,370		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	435,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,662	967,757	49,245	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,946	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,908		2,447,500	45,848,908	18,320	918,300		2,036,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,126,400	53,969,308	16,134
Year 1850-51	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,143,800	368,400	4,603,000	8,036,600	63,733,400	21,345
Year 1851-52,* Increase,																		
Year 1851-52,* Decrease,																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,		1852—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,													3,893,652	5,363	3 cases		72
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			
Oct. 1	Wisconsin	912	London													1,047,048	531			11
,, 2	William Stewart	576	London													554,497	388			26
,, 15	John Knox	296	London													495,560				
,, 17	Andalusia	771	London													260,280	392			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 16	Sea Breeze	311	New York	237,500			237,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
Aug. 25	Candace	398	New York					20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	413,600	413,600				200
,, 30	Oriental	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400				
Sept. 2	Ariel	398	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,500	626,000		56	15,610	
,, 6	Mechanics' Own	340	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	25,600	267,500	49,800	44,900	481,100	532,900		8	2,859	
,, 8	Snow Squall	742	New York					42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500		20	425	
,, 13	Hoxqua	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	30,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
,, 25	Witchcraft	1310	New York																
Oct. 2	Seaman's Bride	668	New York																
,, 2	Lantao	394	New York																
,, 2	George E. Webster	354	Boston																
,, 5	Chandog	533	New York																
,, 8	Tarolinta	549	New York																
,, 10	Huntingdon	385	New York																
,, 13	Oxnard	565	New York																
,, 19	Sea Nymph	538	New York																
,, 19	Panama	612	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
July 27	Mohawk	442	Sydney and Manila																
Sept. 13	Ararat	209	Sydney													88,200			
,, 25	Frances Barclay	240	Australia													233,020			
Oct.—9	Relndeer	161	Australia													175,139			
,, 19	Countess of Derby	328	Sydney													82,273			
																393,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
July 18	Lady Mary Wood	650	Hongkong														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax	150	Hongkong														22	
Sep. 13	Time	94	Woosung													63,264		
,, 17	Spec	105	Woosung													20,461		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood	650	Hongkong														252	15 cases

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